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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS	4	OCT 28	KOREAPAT now available on STN
NEWS	5	NOV 30	PHAR reloaded with additional data
NEWS	6	DEC 01	LISA now available on STN
NEWS	7	DEC 09	12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004
NEWS	8	DEC 15	MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
NEWS	9	DEC 17	ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	10	DEC 17	COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	11	DEC 17	SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	12	DEC 17	CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	13	DEC 17	THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
NEWS	14	DEC 30	EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
NEWS	15	DEC 30	CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
NEWS	16	JAN 03	No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and February 2005
NEWS	17	FEB 25	CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
NEWS	18	FEB 10	STN Patent Forums to be held in March 2005
NEWS	19	FEB 16	STN User Update to be held in conjunction with the 229th ACS National Meeting on March 13, 2005
NEWS	20	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	21	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	22	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS	23	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	24	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	25	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:01:06 ON 14 MAR 2005

=> set abbr on perm
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> set plurals on perm
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> file uspatall caplus japio
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:01:34 ON 14 MAR 2005
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FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 15:01:34 ON 14 MAR 2005
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=> catalyst(8w)(sulfone or polysulfone#)
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"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s catalyst(8w)(sulfone or polysulfone#)
L1 933 CATALYST(8W)(SULFONE OR POLYSULFONE#)

=> s (support or carrier or substrate)(4a)(sulfone or polysulfone#)
L2 2716 (SUPPORT OR CARRIER OR SUBSTRATE)(4A)(SULFONE OR POLYSULFONE#)

=> s l1 and l2
L3 18 L1 AND L2

=> d l3 1-18 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:214435 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds for the treatment of inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Brown, David L., Chesterfield, MO, UNITED STATES
Graneto, Matthew J., Chesterfield, MO, UNITED STATES
Ludwig, Cindy L., St. Louis, MO, UNITED STATES
Molyneaux, John M., St. Louis, MO, UNITED STATES
Talley, John J., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003149078	A1	20030807
	US 6699884	B2	20040302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-319916	A1	20021213 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-124209, filed on 16 Apr 2002, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285264P	20010420 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SENNIGER POWERS LEAVITT AND ROEDEL, ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE, 16TH FLOOR, ST LOUIS, MO, 63102
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 120
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 11198
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated disorders comprising administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of one or more fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds corresponding to Formula I: ##STR1##

wherein A, X, n, R.sup.1, R.sup.2, and R.sup.3 are as described in the specification, and novel fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds within Formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:147009 USPATFULL
TITLE: 1,5- disubstituted-3,4-dihydro-1h-pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidin-2-one compounds and their use in treating csbp/p38 kinase mediated diseases
INVENTOR(S): Adams, Jerry L, Wayne, PA, UNITED STATES
Boehm, Jeffrey C, King of Prussia, PA, UNITED STATES
Taggart, John J, Elkins Park, PA, UNITED STATES
Hall, Ralph F, Villanova, PA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003100756	A1	20030529
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-220103	A1	20020828 (10)
	WO 2001-US6688		20010302

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION, CORPORATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY-US, UW2220, P. O. BOX 1539, KING OF PRUSSIA, PA, 19406-0939
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 69
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3931
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel substituted pyrimido[4,5-d]pyrimidin-2-one compounds and compositions for use in therapy as CSBP/p38 kinase inhibitors.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:45345 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds for the treatment of inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Brown, David L., Chesterfield, MO, UNITED STATES

Graneto, Matthew J., Chesterfield, MO, UNITED STATES
Ludwig, Cindy L., St. Louis, MO, UNITED STATES
Molyneaux, John M., St. Louis, MO, UNITED STATES
Talley, John J., St. Louis, MO, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003032657	A1	20030213	
	US 6673818	B2	20040106	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-124209	A1	20020416	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285264P	20010420 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SENNIGER POWERS LEAVITT AND ROEDEL, ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE, 16TH FLOOR, ST LOUIS, MO, 63102
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 119
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 11199
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated disorders comprising administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of one or more fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds corresponding to Formula I: ##STR1##

wherein A, X, n, R.sup.1, R.sup.2, and R.sup.3 are as described in the specification, and novel fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds within Formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:131470 USPATFULL
TITLE: Asymmetric hydrogenation of vinyl sulfones
INVENTOR(S): Paul, Jane Marie, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Palmer, Christopher, Cambridge, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Darwin Discovery, Ltd., United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6274758	B1	20010814	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-159920		19980924	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1997-20351	19970924
	GB 1998-6284	19980324

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Vollano, Jean F
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Saliwanchik, Lloyd & Saliwanchik
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 423
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process for the preparation of an enantioenriched sulfone of formula (1), which comprises asymmetric hydrogenation of vinyl sulfone of formula (2) ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 are each independently a hydrocarbon group

of less than 20 carbons atoms, optionally substituted at any position, or either of R.sup.1 and R.sup.3 is H, and X is a coordinating group, in the presence of a stereoselective chiral catalyst.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:56684 USPATFULL
TITLE: Membrane catalytic reactor comprising heteropolyacid **catalyst** and **polysulfone** membrane
INVENTOR(S): Kim, Jae J., Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Lee, Wha Y., Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Song, In K., Seoul, Korea, Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul, Korea, Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5227141		19930713	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-878531		19920505	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	KR 1991-13858	19910812

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Warden, Robert J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kim, Christopher Y.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 353
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A membrane catalytic reactor which comprises a heteropolyacid selected from the group consisting of 12-tungstophosphoric acid, 12-molybdophosphoric acid, 12-molybdotungstophosphoric acid, and 12-tungstosilicic acid, and polysulfone membrane is provided. This membrane catalytic reactor is applicable to vapor-phase dehydration, dehydrogenation, oxidation, and simultaneous separation of organic or inorganic materials, particularly vapor-phase dehydration of ethanol.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:85786 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for removing residual precious metal catalyst from the surface of metal-plated plastics
INVENTOR(S): Karas, Bradley R., Amsterdam, NY, United States
Foust, Donald F., Scotia, NY, United States
Dumas, William V., Delanson, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, Schenectady, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4874635		19891017	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-177254		19880404	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Silverberg, Sam
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pittman, William H., Davis, Jr., James C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 590
AB A method for removing residual precious metal catalyst from a plastic, metal-plated surface is disclosed. The method involves the oxidation of the precious metal without degrading the plated metal or the plastic, followed by washing away the oxidized precious metal. This invention further includes methods for the plating of metal directly on the surface of a plastic substrate.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:56129 USPATFULL
TITLE: Thermosetting polysulfones
INVENTOR(S): Fan, You-Ling, 3 Heritage Ct., East Brunswick, NJ, United States 08816

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 521		19880906
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-4721		19870120 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1985-775713, filed on 16 Sep 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1984-659509, filed on 11 Oct 1984, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1983-563267, filed on 20 Dec 1983, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-393768, filed on 20 Jun 1982, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Statutory
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Terapane, John F.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Thomas, J. E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2909
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Class of high performance thermosetting materials composed of polyarylene polyether resins having each of their ends capped with a monovalent unsaturated organo radical. The end-capped polyarylene polyether resins have the formula:

Z--polyarylene polyether chain--Z'

wherein Z and Z' are each a monovalent unsaturated organo radical. Usually Z and Z' are alkylene, aralkylene or cycloalkylene moieties. The end-capped polyarylene polyethers can be cured as is or in the presence of one or more unsaturatd comonomers to afford homopolymers or copolymers, respectively. Such cured systems exhibit high glass transition temperatures, good tensile properties, excellent electric and alkali resistance and improved stress cracking resistance. End-terminated polysulfone resins having molecular weight of 5,000 to 15,000 are especially advantageous. The properties exhibited by the vinyl/allyl terminated oligomers are useful in fields which require high temperature performance, excellent solvent resistance and good fabrication characteristics. Specific areas of application include high performance molded products for appliances and electronics, high temperature laminates and adhesives and protective and insulative coatings.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 18 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 75:18404 USPATFULL
TITLE: One-step synthesis of alpha, beta-unsaturated sulfonate salts by the reaction of carbon tetrahalides with

certain sulfones
INVENTOR(S): Meyers, Cal Y., Carbondale, IL, United States
Ho, Laurence L., Carbondale, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Southern Illinois University Foundation, Carbondale, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3876689		19750408
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1972-284046		19720828 (5)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Zitver, Leon
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Chan, Nicky
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Koenig, Senniger, Powers and Leavitt
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 825
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB α,β-Unsaturated sulfonic acid salts are prepared by a one step synthesis involving reaction of a di-primary alkyl sulfone, an arylmethyl primary alkyl sulfone, an α-halo di-primary alkyl sulfone, or an α-haloarylmethyl primary alkyl sulfone with a carbon tetrahalide and a strong base. The **sulfone substrate** is reacted with a carbon tetrahalide represented by the formula CBr.sub.m Cl.sub.n F.sub.p where m and n are integers between 0 and 4 inclusive, p is an integer between 0 and 2 inclusive and m+n+p = 4 in the presence of the strong base to form a geminally α-dihalogenated intermediate and dihalocarbene. The geminally β-dihalogenated intermediate reacts rapidly in situ with the strong base to form an α,β-unsaturated sulfonic acid salt and a halide salt. The unsaturated sulfonic acid salt may be acidified to form the corresponding acid or reacted with a halogenating agent to form the corresponding acid halide. α,β-Unsaturated sulfonic acid salts are useful detergents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 18 USPAT2 on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:214435 USPAT2
TITLE: Fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds for the treatment of inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Brown, David L., Chesterfield, MO, United States
Graneto, Matthew J., Chesterfield, MO, United States
Ludwig, Cindy L., St. Louis, MO, United States
Molyneaux, John M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Talley, John J., Cambridge, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6699884	B2	20040302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-319916		20021213 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-124209, filed on 16 Apr 2002

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285264P	20010420 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Davis, Zinna Northington
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 9644
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated disorders comprising administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of one or more fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds corresponding to Formula I: ##STR1##

wherein A, X, n, R.sup.1, R.sup.2, and R.sup.3 are as described in the specification, and novel fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds within Formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 18 USPAT2 on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:45345 USPAT2
TITLE: Fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds for the treatment of inflammation
INVENTOR(S): Brown, David L., Chesterfield, MO, United States
Graneto, Matthew J., Chesterfield, MO, United States
Ludwig, Cindy L., St. Louis, MO, United States
Molyneaux, John M., St. Louis, MO, United States
Talley, John J., St. Louis, MO, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6673818	B2	20040106	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-124209		20020416	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-285264P	20010420	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Davis, Zinna Northington
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 120
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 11354
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treating cyclooxygenase-2 mediated disorders comprising administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of one or more fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds corresponding to Formula I: ##STR1##

wherein A, X, n, R.sup.1, R.sup.2, and R.sup.3 are as described in the specification, and novel fluoro-substituted benzenesulfonyl compounds within Formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:519672 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:209271
TITLE: Hydrogenation of m-nitrophenyl-β-hydroxyethyl sulfone to m-aminophenyl-β-hydroxyethyl sulfone
AUTHOR(S): Jin, Xing-mei; Ni, He-ping; Xu, Qing
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Industrial Catalysis, ECUST, Shanghai, 200237, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Huadong Ligong Daxue Xuebao (2000), 26(2), 208-211
CODEN: HLIXEV; ISSN: 1006-3080

PUBLISHER: Huadong Ligong Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB Hydrogenation of m-nitrophenyl-β-hydroxyethyl sulfone to m-aminophenyl- β-hydroxyethyl sulfone was carried out at 70°, 3.5 MPa, pH 7-8, and stirring rate of 800 r/min in the presence of activated carbon-supported PdCl2 catalyst using ethanol as solvent. Under the optimum reaction conditions, the yield of m-aminophenyl-β-hydroxyethyl sulfone was 99.7%. The yield was 81.5% after the catalyst used repeatedly for 5 times.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:727446 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:66837
TITLE: Catalytic immobilized ionic liquid membranes
AUTHOR(S): Carlin, Richard T.; Cho, Tae H.; Fuller, Joan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Office of Naval Research, Arlington, VA, 22217, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings - Electrochemical Society (1998), 98-11(Molten Salts XI), 180-186
CODEN: PESODO; ISSN: 0161-6374
PUBLISHER: Electrochemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Supported ionic liquid membranes (SILMs) were employed as membrane reactors to examine the oligomerization of ethene with and without a Ni(II) dimerization catalyst. The SILMs were prepared by imbibing either an 1.1:1.0 AlCl3:EMIC [1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium chloride] acidic melt or a 1.1:1.0:0.1 AlCl3:EMIC:MCl (MCl = LiCl, NaCl, or KCl) neutral buffered melt into a porous poly(ethersulfone) [Gelman Supor 450] support membranes. The Ni(II) catalyst is NiCl2[P(cyclohexyl)3]2 and EtAlCl2 was used as cocatalyst. For SILMs without the Ni(II) catalyst, ethene oligomerization was promoted by the presence of protonic species in the neat melts, and hydrocarbon fractions from C3 to C6 were quantified in the product mixts. The oligomerization activity decreased in the order acidic > LiCl buffered > NaCl buffered > KCl buffered. Importantly, the neutral buffered melts produced only saturated alkanes, while the acidic melt produced olefinic products. With the Ni(II) homogeneous catalyst added, the acidic SILM produced primarily a butene fraction, while the NaCl neutral buffered SILM yielded ethane, C3, and C4 hydrocarbon fractions.
REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:30349 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:90879
TITLE: Modification of 12-molybdophosphoric acid **catalyst** by blending with **polysulfone** and its catalytic activity for 2-propanol conversion reaction
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Jong Koog; Song, In Kyu; Lee, Wha Young; Kim, Jae-Jin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical Engineering, College of Engineering, Seoul National University, Shinlim-Dong, Kwanak-Ku, Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical (1996), 104(3), 311-18
CODEN: JMCCF2; ISSN: 1381-1169
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB H3PMo12O40 (I) embedded in a polysulfone film was prepared by blending I with Udel 1700 using DMF as a common solvent and its catalytic activity for 2-propanol conversion was examined The prepared film catalyst in a fixed bed showed a higher yield for acetone but a lower yield for propylene than

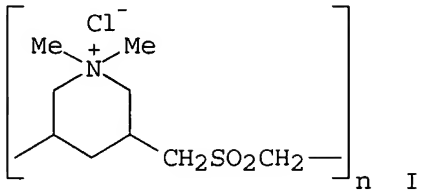
I itself. The decrease of acidic function of the film catalyst was mainly due to DMF strongly adsorbed on the acid sites of I, while the increase of oxidation function was due to uniformly and finely distributed I in the film. When the film catalyst was used as a membrane, it showed higher ratio of acetone to propylene than I itself.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:9888 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:9888
TITLE: Poly(vinyl alcohol) gel sublayers for reverse osmosis membranes. I. Insolubilization by acid-catalyzed dehydration
AUTHOR(S): Immelman, E.; Sanderson, R. D.; Jacobs, E. P.; Van Reenen, A. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Polym. Sci., Unib. Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, 7600, S. Afr.
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Polymer Science (1993), 50(6), 1013-34
CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Both flat-sheet and tubular composite reverse osmosis membranes were prepared by depositing aqueous poly(vinyl alc.) (I) and a dehydration **catalyst** on asym. poly(arylether **sulfone**) (PES) **substrate** membranes. The I coatings were insolubilized by heat treatment to create stable hydrophilic gel-layer membranes. The influence of variables such as I concentration, catalyst concentration, curing time, and curing temperature was investigated. A simple manipulation of 1 or 2 variables could lead to membranes with widely differing salt retention and H2O permeability. The insolubilized I coatings were intended to serve as hydrophilic gel sublayers on which ultrathin salt-retention barriers could ultimately be formed by interfacial polycondensation. For this purpose, high-flux gel layers were required, whereas salt retention capabilities were not regarded as important. However, the promising salt retentions obtained at 2 MPa (≤85% NaCl retention and 92% MgSO4 retention) showed that some of these PES-I composite membranes could function as medium-retention, medium-flux membranes, even in the absence of an interfacially formed salt-retention barrier.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:7402 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:7402
TITLE: Redox catalysis allied with spin trapping. An efficient way for characterization of free radicals formed at very negative potentials
AUTHOR(S): Djeghidjegh, Nouredine; El Badre, Mohamed Chaquiq; Simonet, Jacques; Mousset, Guy
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Electrochim., Univ. Rennes I, Rennes, 35042, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry and Interfacial Electrochemistry (1988), 246(2), 457-60
CODEN: JEIEBC; ISSN: 0022-0728
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The anthracene-mediated redns. of PhSO2R (R = Me, CMe3) are described. The resulting Me and tert-Bu radicals are trapped by phenyl-t-butylnitrone.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:571408 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:171408
TITLE: Alumina-anchored cobalt(II) Schiff base catalyst for the isomerization of trimethyldicyanoquadricyclane to the norbornadiene

AUTHOR(S): Miki, Sadao; Maruyama, Toshiro; Ohno, Toshinobu; Tohma, Toshihiko; Toyama, Shinichi; Yoshida, Zenichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Synth. Chem., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, 606, Japan
SOURCE: Chemistry Letters (1988), (5), 861-4
CODEN: CMLTAG; ISSN: 0366-7022
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



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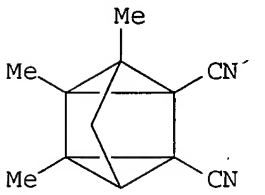
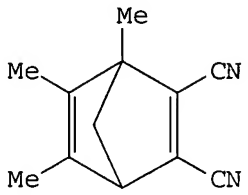


II



III

AB N,N'-Disalicylidene-4-carboxy-1,2-phenylenediiminatocobalt supported on polyaminesulfone I-modified alumina beads was prepared The immobilized complex revealed efficient catalysis for the conversion of trimethyldicyanoquadricyclane II to the corresponding norbornadiene III. Using a bench-scale fixed bed reactor, II in PhCl (1 mol dm-3) isomerized to III quant. during the flow through catalyst bed of only 20 cm with a temperature increase from 24.5 to 75°.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:60218 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:60218
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:10495g-h,10496a-b
TITLE: Aromatic substitution. XVI. Friedel-Crafts isopropylation of benzene and methylbenzenes with isopropyl bromide and propylene
AUTHOR(S): Olah, George A.; Flood, Sylvia H.; Kuhn, Stephen J.; Moffatt, Maryanne E.; Overchuck, Nina A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dow Chem. Can. Ltd., Sarnia
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1964), (6), 1046-54
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Friedel-Crafts isopropylation of benzene and the methylbenzenes was investigated with iso-PrBr and propylene. Competitive isopropylations with a variety of **catalysts** in homogeneous organic solns. (MeNO2, tetramethylene **sulfone**, SO2, CS2) showed low **substrate** (ktoluene/kbenzene = .apprx.2), but higher positional selectivity. Relative rates and isomer distributions were determined by gas-liquid chromatography. The relative reactivities of the investigated methylbenzenes showed good agreement with π- but not with σ-complex stabilities of the substrates. The isomer distribution of the isopropyltoluenes formed was found to be ortho 44-66%, para 25-40%, while the amount of m-isomer in general was 14-18%. Isopropylation of m-xylene gave the 4- and 2-isopropyl isomers, with the amount of

5-isopropyl-m-xylene not exceeding 10%. AlCl3.MeNO2-catalyzed isopropylations with iso-PrBr in MeNO2 showed considerably increased steric requirements over similar alkylations with propylene. No 2-isopropyl-m-xylene was formed with the former alkylation system in isopropylation of m-xylene and the relative reactivity of mesitylene was < one-tenth of that observed in isopropylation with propylene. A small secondary kinetic isotope effect was observed in the isopropylation of benzene-d6. The reaction mechanism of the investigated isopropylations is discussed.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 18 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983-064102 JAPIO
TITLE: PREPARATION OF COMPOSITE MEMBRANE FOR REVERSE OSMOSIS
INVENTOR: WATANABE TETSUO; UENO KENJI; KURIHARA MASARU
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TORAY IND INC
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 58064102	A	19830416	Showa	B01D013-04

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1981-160960 19811012
ORIGINAL: JP56160960 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-160960 19811012
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1983
AN 1983-064102 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To stabilize membrane properties, in preparing a composite membrane for reverse osmosis, by permitting a definite amount of an organic solvent for a porous support present in a membrane forming solution and/or water contained in said porous support.
CONSTITUTION: In preparing a composite membrane for reverse osmosis by a method wherein a membrane forming solution (pref., a monomer coating polymerizable solution consisting of, for example, furfuryl alcohol, isocyanuric acid and sulfuric acid as a **catalyst**) is coated on a porous **support** comprising porous **polysulfone** or the like in a wet state and heat treatment is subsequently carried out at 100∼170°C, an organic solvent for said support (DMF or DMSO) is made present in a range shown by a formula 0.1<=C<SB>1</SB>+10C<SB>2</SB><=5C (wherein C<SB>1</SB> shows the concentration of the organic solvent in water contained in the support and C<SB>2</SB> shows the concentration of the organic solvent in the membrane forming solution on the basis of wt%). By this method, the composite membrane for reverse osmosis with markedly reduced variation of membrane properties can be prepared in good reproducibility.
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SET PLURALS ON PERM

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L1 933 S CATALYST(8W)(SULFONE OR POLYSULFONE#)
L2 2716 S (SUPPORT OR CARRIER OR SUBSTRATE)(4A)(SULFONE OR POLYSULFONE#
L3 18 S L1 AND L2

=> s (titanium or Ziegler)(2a)catalyst
L4 49241 (TITANIUM OR ZIEGLER)(2A) CATALYST

=> s (support or carrier)(3a)(sulfone or polysulfone)
L5 1253 (SUPPORT OR CARRIER)(3A)(SULFONE OR POLYSULFONE)

=> s l4 and l5
L6 1 L4 AND L5

=> d l6 1 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:10492 USPATFULL
TITLE: Purification of cyclohexane
INVENTOR(S): Symon, Ted, Lombard, IL, United States
Engel, Dusan J., Des Plaines, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UOP Inc., Des Plaines, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4433194		19840221	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1983-492306		19830506	(6)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gantz, Delbert E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Pak, Chung K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hoatson, Jr., James R., Nelson, Raymond H., Page, II, William H.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 399
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Solvents which may be used as mediums for the polymerization of olefinic hydrocarbons to form polymers useful as membranes in a gas separation process require purification to remove any impurities which will effect the aforesaid polymerization. Purification of these solvents such as cyclohexane may be effected by treating the solvent with titanium tetrachloride, contacting the solution with an adsorbent such as silica gel and thereafter distilling the solvent in the presence of a purification agent such as an alkaline metal aluminum hydride or borohydride.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM Among the thin film polymers which may be used for gas separation membranes are the poly(methylpentenes). However, the methylpentene and particularly 4-methyl-1-pentene which is used to prepare the desired membrane must possess certain characteristics which will enable it to be utilized in the desired manner. Some prior methods to obtain a poly(methylpentene) utilized various catalysts to effect the polymerization. One prior method employs a **Ziegler**-Natta type **catalyst.** When utilizing a compound such as aluminum chloride in the polymerization reaction, the poly(methylpentene) is in the form of a sticky solid which is unsuitable for use in the preparation of membranes. Likewise, a catalyst comprising aluminum triisobutyl-titanium tetrachloride produces a low molecular weight solid but brittle polymer which is also unsuitable in the preparation of membranes. In a similar manner, commercial poly(methylpentene) when polymerized from 4-methyl-1-pentene uses a **titanium** chloride **catalyst** which has been activated with aluminum trialkyls, producing a polymer which is largely an isotactic material which possesses a poor solubility in solvents as well as being brittle and relatively opaque in nature.

DETD To illustrate the utility of a solvent purified in accordance with the

method set forth in Example I above to act as a solvent for a polymerization reaction, 60 mL of cyclohexane which had been treated according to Example I was injected into a nitrogen purged flask. Thereafter, 5 mL of a 1.0 M titanium tetrachloride solution in purified cyclohexane was also injected into the flask, no discoloration being observed and thus verifying the absence of any contaminants. Following this, 25 mL of a 0.2 M lithium aluminum tetra(decyl) solution was injected and a brown precipitate formed in the flask. The feed stream comprising 20 mL of 4-methyl-1-pentene and 0.2 mL of isoprene were injected into the flask and the reaction was allowed to proceed for a period of one hour. During this reaction period, dispersed solids were formed in the reaction mixture. At the end of the one hour period, the reaction was quenched by the addition of 50 mL of a solution containing methyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol. The solids were recovered and washed in a blender five times with methyl alcohol followed by drying in a high vacuum to yield 6.7 grams of a white powder. The white powder which comprised poly(methylpentene) was dissolved in cyclohexane and poly(methylpentene) films were cast from a 1% solution of the polymer in the cyclohexane. The films were used to form a membrane by casting the poly(methylpentane) film on one surface of a finely porous **support** member comprising **polysulfone.** The resulting membrane in which the poly(methylpentene) film had a thickness of 11,920 Angstroms was used in a single stage gas separation process. A feed stream comprising air was passed over the surface of the membrane at a pressure of 20 psi and a temperature of 25° C. The selectivity factor which is a ratio of the oxygen to the nitrogen flow was 4.2.

DETD In this example, a nontreated cyclohexane solvent which showed a positive titanium tetrachloride test was used as a solvent in the polymerization of 4-methyl-1-pentene. The 4-methyl-1-pentene was polymerized in a manner similar to that set forth in Example II above, and the poly(methylpentene) which was formed was cast on a finely porous **support** member comprising **polysulfone** to form a gas membrane. The gas membrane thus formed was used in a single stage gas separation process under similar conditions to those hereinbefore set forth. The membrane, while exhibiting a higher permeability to oxygen than to nitrogen, only had an oxygen selectivity factor of 1.8.